

HARA FILAMENTOSA, Blyth (J. A. S. of Bengal, 1860, p. 152), and which I described when remarking on that genus in the "Fishes of Orissa," is doubtless the *Pimelodus conta*, Ham. Buch. (pp. 191, 379). It is abundant in Burma.

PERILAMPUS FULVESCENS, Blyth (J. A. S. of Bengal, 1860, p. 163), is, I find, merely a variety of the *Perilampus laubuca* of Ham. Buch. (pp. 260, 384). I have procured all the intervening grades in Burma.

3. On the Freshwater Fishes of Burma. By FRANCIS DAY, F.Z.S., F.L.S.—Part I.

In the course of the following papers I propose describing the Freshwater Fishes of Burma, or rather those which I have obtained during my tour whilst inspecting the fisheries of Pegu, and in the course of a hurried visit I paid to the capital of Upper Burma. In doing this I shall first detail (without arrangement) some species which appear to me to be undescribed or doubtful, next give a short general notice of the fishes, with observations upon any thing peculiar which I may have observed respecting them, and lastly a retrospect of the geographical distribution of the fishes of this portion of the east.

The period of the year during which my investigations extended being the monsoon months, was against collecting; but my duties were to investigate the fisheries and how the young were being looked after, consequently my own scientific collection was obliged to be a secondary consideration.

I am unaware of any one having written much respecting the ichthyology of this region. Mason, in his account of Burma, observes that it is probably the same as that of Bengal, but his list is very incorrect in many respects. Cuvier and Val. received a few specimens from the Irrawaddi; and Major Berdmore transmitted others to the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

My tour extended from Rangoon by boat to Bassein through the various creeks, then up the Dugga river to the Een-gay-gyee Lake fishery, returning to Rangoon by Bassein, being unable to pass into the Irrawaddi. From Rangoon by steamer about 650 miles up the Irrawaddi to Mandalay, returning by the same route to Prome; then by boat down the river. Next to Moulmein; then, having returned to Rangoon up the Pegu river, to Pegu, across country to Sittoung, down that river to Billing, then across country to Salwein, and so down again to Moulmein—these last two rivers being in Tenasserim.

No adipose eyelids.

MUGIL HAMILTONII, sp. nov.

? *Mugil cascasia*, Ham. Buch.

D. 4 $\frac{1}{5}$. P. 13. V. $\frac{1}{5}$. A. 3/9. C. 15. L. 1. 44. L. tr. 18.

Length of head $\frac{2}{3}$, of pectorals $\frac{1}{4}$, of caudal $\frac{1}{5}$, height of body $\frac{1}{5}$ of the total length.

Eyes without adipose lids, diameter $\frac{2}{7}$ of length of head, 1 diameter from end of snout, $1\frac{1}{3}$ diameter apart.

Body compressed, tapering to both ends; snout somewhat pointed. Least depth of free portion of tail equal to half the length of head. Maxilla almost entirely hidden by the præorbital, which latter, although not emarginate, is strongly spinate, with eleven or twelve spines, the five posterior being the coarsest, and the last one the strongest. Lips thin. Cleft of mouth equal to half its gape. Mandibular angle somewhat obtuse. Lower jaw with a knob on symphysis. Uncovered space on chin lanceolate.

Teeth absent.

Fins. Dorsal arises midway between the snout and the base of the caudal; its spines are moderately strong, and the length of the longest equal to that of the head from the middle of the orbit. Pectoral short; its length equals that of the head without the snout. Second dorsal arises over the middle of the anal; its height equals that of the first dorsal. Anal spines well developed, the third the longest, lower surface of the fin concave. Caudal lunate.

Scales strongly ctenoid, with a raised line, more or less apparent, along each. Few scales on the vertical fins; thirty-eight rows between the base of the first dorsal and the snout. No elongated scale in the axil.

Colours. Silvery shot with gold; of a leaden colour along the upper half of the body.

This is a small species found in the Irrawaddi, Pegu, and other rivers of Burma, but it rarely grows to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

It may be the *M. cascasia*, H. B.; but that is said to have D. 4 $\frac{1}{7}$, A. $2\frac{1}{8}$, and to be found in the rivers of Northern Bengal.

CATOPRA NANDIOIDES?, Bleeker.

B. vi. D. $\frac{13}{15-6}$. P. 15. V. $\frac{1}{5}$. A. $3\frac{1}{8}$. C. 13. L. l. 27. L. tr. $5\frac{1}{2}/14\frac{1}{2}$. Cæc. pyl. 2.

Length of head from $\frac{2}{7}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, of pectoral $\frac{1}{5}$, of caudal $\frac{1}{4}$, of height of body $\frac{2}{5}$, of dorsal spines $\frac{1}{9}$, of dorsal rays $\frac{2}{11}$ of the total length.

Eyes. Diameter nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ of length of head, 1 diameter from end of snout, $1\frac{1}{2}$ diameter apart.

Snout convex in the adult. Body oblong, compressed, and rising from the snout to the base of the dorsal fin.

Præorbital and præopercle rather strongly serrated, fine serrations in the contiguous portions of the sub- and interopercles. Two flat spines on the opercle, the lower being double in the adult. Posterior extremity of maxilla extends to beneath the anterior margin of the orbit.

Teeth villiform in both jaws, the external row being the largest, more especially in the upper jaw. Blunted teeth on the vomer and palate. Tongue ossaceous, toothed.

Fins. Dorsal spines strong, interspinous membrane deeply cleft;

rays much longer than the spines, and central ones the longest. Pectoral rounded. Second anal spine strongest, third the longest. Caudal rounded.

Scales ctenoid.

Lateral line interrupted opposite the posterior extremity of the dorsal fin, being continued three scales lower down to opposite the base of the caudal, on reaching which it curves slightly downwards and is continued to the end of the fin.

Colours. Dull greenish, having a jet-black mark in the axil and on the base of the pectoral fin, which otherwise is yellow. The remainder of the fins slate-coloured.

Air-bladder large. Two cæcal appendages rather long. Pseudo-branchiæ absent.

One specimen, 8 inches long, from Een-gay-gyee Lake; another, $4\frac{3}{10}$ inches long, from Hengada; two from Sittoung, the longest being $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

This species does not quite agree with Bleeker's description, and a comparison of specimens is desirable.

Vomerine band of teeth interrupted.

CALLICHIROUS NOTATUS, sp. nov.

D. 4. P. $\frac{1}{14}$. V. 8. A. $\frac{3}{62-70}$. C. 17.

Length of head $\frac{1}{6}$, of caudal $\frac{1}{6}$, height of body $\frac{1}{8}$ of the total length.

Eyes nearly lateral, situated opposite the angle of the mouth. Diameter $\frac{2}{9}$ of length of head, $1\frac{1}{4}$ diameter from end of snout, $2\frac{1}{4}$ diameters apart.

Nape not elevated. Width of head nearly equals its length, and is more than its height.

Cleft of mouth equals half its gape. Lower jaw moderately prominent. Maxillary cirri reach to the centre of the total length of the fish; the mandibular arise opposite the angle of the mouth, and are slightly longer than one diameter of the orbit.

Teeth villiform in the jaws; those on the vomer in two distinct patches.

Fins. Dorsal fin small, arising a little in advance of the ventrals. Pectoral spine slightly denticulated towards its extremity; it is as long as the postorbital portion of the head. A notch exists between the end of the anal and the caudal; the latter with deep sharp lobes, the upper being the longest.

Colours. Silvery, with a deep black round spot on the lateral line some distance above the middle of the pectoral fin.

Hab. Rivers of Burma. Many specimens, up to 4 inches in length.

CALLICHIROUS NIGRESCENS, sp. nov.

B. xvi. D. 5. P. $1/13$. V. 9. A. $\frac{3}{63-68}$. C. 17.

Length of head $\frac{1}{5}$, of pectoral $\frac{1}{6}$, of caudal $\frac{1}{6}$, height of body $\frac{1}{5}$ of the total length.

Eyes situated opposite the angle of the mouth, a portion being on the lower surface of the head. Diameter $\frac{1}{4}$ of length of head, $1\frac{1}{2}$ diameter from end of snout, 2 diameters apart.

Nape of neck elevated. The width of the head equals its length without the snout, and is the same as its height.

Gape of mouth wide, cleft equals half its gape; lower jaw strongly prominent. Maxillary cirri reach as far as the posterior margin of the orbit; mandibular pair opposite the angle of the mouth and minute.

Teeth villiform in both jaws, and in an interrupted band on the vomer.

Fins. Dorsal arises above the ventrals. Pectoral spine weak, entire, as long as the head without the snout. Anal reaches the base of the caudal, but is separated from it by a notch. Caudal deeply forked.

Colours. Silvery, spotted all over with fine black dots, giving it a dark cloudy appearance. A black finger-mark on the side above the base of the pectoral fin. Caudal lobes with black tips.

Hab. Throughout the branches of the Irrawaddi, in the Pegu and Sittoung rivers.

Out of many specimens, the largest was $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. In one the mandibular cirri were absent, but it was evidently the same species.

The *Pseudeutropius taakree*, Sykes, or the *P. longimanus*, Günther, is tolerably abundant in the Irrawaddi and its branches—as is also the *P. goongwaree*, Sykes, or *Extropias macrophthalmus*, Blyth. The former has been fully described by Dr. Günther (Catalogue of Fishes, vol. v. p. 60); the latter has still some points which require investigation, although it is doubtless *Bagrus exodon*, C. & V.

PSEUDEUTROPIUS GOONGWAREE, Sykes.

D. $\frac{1}{6}$ | 0. P. $1\frac{1}{8}$. V. 8. A. 46–54. C. 17.

Length of head nearly $\frac{1}{5}$, of pectoral $\frac{1}{8}$, of caudal $\frac{1}{5}$, height of body nearly $\frac{1}{5}$ of the total length.

Eyes behind the cleft of the mouth, and partly on the lower surface of the head. Diameter $\frac{1}{4}$ of length of head, $1\frac{1}{2}$ diameter from end of snout, $2\frac{1}{2}$ diameters apart.

Rostral cirri as long as the head; maxillary reaching the anal fin; external mandibular pair slightly the longest, and extending to the base of the pectoral fin. The longitudinal furrow on the head extends to the base of the occipital process, which is narrow, and of nearly equal width throughout. The cleft of the mouth extends half-way to the orbit; upper jaw slightly the longest, anteriorly rounded.

Teeth villiform in the lower jaw and over the lower surface of the snout, so as to be entirely beyond the lower jaw. Palatine teeth in a narrow uninterrupted curved band.

Fins. Dorsal spine somewhat slender, as long as the head without the snout, finely serrated posteriorly. Pectoral spine about the same length, stronger, and coarsely denticulated along its whole internal

margin. Ventral small, inserted behind the posterior dorsal ray. Caudal forked.

Colours. Silvery, darkest above; a small black spot at base of the dorsal fin.

Hab. The Irrawaddi and its branches, growing to 8 or 10 inches in length. It is very common.

PSEUDEUTROPIUS ACUTIROSTRIS, sp. nov.

D. $\frac{1}{6}$ |0. P. 1/7. V. 6. A. 2/44. C. 17.

Length of head $\frac{1}{3}$, of pectoral $\frac{1}{7}$, of caudal $\frac{1}{5}$, height of body $\frac{1}{5}$ of the total length.

Eyes behind cleft of mouth. Diameter nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of length of head, 1 diameter from end of snout, $1\frac{1}{4}$ diameter apart.

A considerable rise occurs from the snout to the base of the dorsal fin. The upper jaw elongated and pointed, extending some distance beyond the lower jaw.

Upper surface of head slightly rugose; superior longitudinal furrow extends to the base of the occipital process, which is narrow, $\frac{2}{7}$ as wide at base as it is long; the triangular bone in front of the dorsal fin descends some distance down to meet the occipital process, which is emarginate to receive it. Cleft of mouth equals half its gape. Maxillary cirri reach the base of the anal fin; the rostral are longer than the head; the two pairs of mandibular, which arise on a transverse line, are longer than the head.

Teeth villiform in both jaws, that in the upper widest and entirely in advance of the lower jaw; in two minute patches on the vomer, and of the same character in the palatines, not continuous with those on the vomer.

Fins. Dorsal spine sharp, pointed, entire, as long as the head to the angle of the mouth. Ventral arises somewhat behind the dorsal fin. Pectoral spine very strong, coarsely denticulated, with about ten teeth, as long as the head without the snout. Caudal deeply forked.

Colours. Silvery, a black spot on occiput; a black base to the dorsal fin.

Hab. Throughout Burma. Rarely exceeds 4 inches in length.

ARIUS BURMANICUS, sp. nov.

B. vi. D. $\frac{1}{7}$ |0. P. $\frac{1}{10}$. V. 6. A. $\frac{4-6}{16}$. C. 15.

Length of head $\frac{2}{7}$, of pectoral $\frac{1}{7}$, of caudal $\frac{1}{5}$ of the total length. Height of head nearly $\frac{1}{9}$, of body $\frac{1}{7}$, of dorsal fin $\frac{1}{5}$ of the total length.

Eyes. Diameter $\frac{1}{7}$ of length of head, $2\frac{1}{2}$ diameters from end of snout, $1\frac{1}{2}$ diameter apart.

Head depressed; body elongated and compressed.

Snout spatulate; upper jaw longest. Maxillary cirri reach the base (or middle in the immature) of the pectoral fin; the external mandibular are nearly as long, the internal slightly shorter. The longitudinal furrow on the summit of the head does not extend so

far as the base of the occipital process, which is keeled, its length being equal to the breadth of its base. There is no interneural shield in the occipital region.

Teeth villiform in the jaws and palate; on the latter in a narrow band.

Fins. Dorsal spine strong, serrated on both sides, and equal to half the head in length. Pectoral spine of equal length, but stronger; it is likewise serrated on both sides. Base of adipose dorsal short; it commences slightly posterior to the origin of the anal. Caudal deeply forked.

Lateral line at first descends; opposite the centre of the base of the caudal it divides into two branches—one going to the upper, the other to the lower lobe.

Colours. Purplish along the back, silvery white on the abdomen. Dorsal fin stained posteriorly with black.

This fish has a general resemblance to *Macrones aor*.

Hab. Irrawaddi, Bassein district, and Salwein in the Tenasserim provinces.

BARBUS MALABARICUS, Jerdon, Madras Journ. Lit. & Sc. 1849, p. 312?

B. iii. D. 2/9. P. 17. V. 9. A. 2/5. C. 17. L. l. 23. L. tr. $3\frac{1}{2}/4$.

Length of head from $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{2}{9}$, of caudal $\frac{1}{6}$, height of body $\frac{2}{7}$ of the total length.

Eyes. Diameter $\frac{1}{5}$ of length of head, $1\frac{1}{2}$ diameter from end of snout, $2\frac{1}{2}$ diameters apart.

Mouth antero-inferior, without enlarged lips.

Barbels four and long, the rostral extending to beneath the middle of the eye, the maxillary to opposite its posterior margin. Upper surface of head flat.

Fins. Dorsal spine strong, smooth, and as long as the head without the snout; it arises midway between the snout and the base of the caudal fin.

Scales. Two and a half rows between the lateral line and the base of the ventral fin.

Hab. One specimen from Akyab, another from Moulmein, to 11 inches long.

This appears to be probably Dr. Jerdon's fish, which did not find a place in my 'Fishes of Malabar,' because it was stated to be found "only in mountain-streams in Malabar," whilst my descriptions extended to those captured inland as far only as the western ghawts, or to the foot of the Malabar hills.

BARBUS M'CLELLANDI, sp. nov.

B. iii. D. 2/8. P. 14. V. 9. A. 2/5. C. 19. L. l. 25. L. tr. 5/6.

Length of head $\frac{1}{5}$, of caudal $\frac{1}{5}$, height of body $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total length.

Eyes. Diameter nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of length of head, 1 diameter from end of snout, $1\frac{1}{2}$ diameter apart.

Barbels absent. Mouth small.

Teeth pharyngeal, crooked, 5, 3, 2/2, 3, 5.

Fins. Dorsal fin commences midway between snout and base of caudal, which latter is lunate. Dorsal spine not so strongly serrated as in *B. ticto*, H. B., whilst the teeth are somewhat irregular in their direction.

Lateral line complete to the base of the caudal. Three and a half rows of scales between it and the base of the ventral fin.

Scales scarcely striated, usually smooth.

Colours. Silvery; a black mark on the lateral line about the third scale, and a deep-black mark above and also a little behind the posterior extremity of the anal fin; it extends superiorly almost to the back, and is yellow anteriorly. Fins orange, with no black marks.

This species bears a strong resemblance to the *B. ticto*, H. B., which it appears to supersede in Eastern Burma. But it is distinguished by a complete instead of incomplete lateral line, and its body is not so compressed; its dorsal spine and colouring also differ.

Hab. Six specimens from Pegu, and fifteen from Moulmein, up to 4 inches in length.

BARILIUS NIGROFASCIATUS, sp. nov.

B. iii. D. 2/7. P. 15. V. 7. A. 2/11. C. 19. L. l. 30. L. tr. 7.

Length of head $\frac{2}{11}$, of caudal nearly $\frac{1}{3}$, height of body $\frac{2}{7}$ of the total length.

Eyes. Diameter nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of length of head, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a diameter from end of snout, 1 diameter apart.

Only the maxillary barbels are perceptible; they are very fine, and reach as far as the middle of the orbit. Lower jaw prominent.

Fins. Dorsal is situated over the first portion of the anal, and midway between the posterior extremity of the orbit and the base of the caudal fin. Caudal lunated.

Lateral line absent.

Colours. Very similar to *B. rerio*, H. B. A dark band passes along the side of the body, and a second dotted black line below it. Dorsal and anal spotted with black in lines. In some specimens the body is intensely blue.

Hab. Pegu and Moulmein. It seems to be only a minute species; out of twenty specimens none exceeded $\frac{7}{10}$ of an inch in length.

OPSARIUS GUTTATUS, sp. nov.

B. iii. D. 2/7. P. 15. V. 9. A. 3/11. C. 17. L. l. 44. L. tr. 9/5.

Length of head $\frac{2}{9}$, of caudal $\frac{2}{9}$, height of body $\frac{2}{11}$, of dorsal fin $\frac{2}{13}$ of the total length.

Eyes. Diameter nearly $\frac{1}{5}$ of length of head, $1\frac{1}{4}$ diameter from end of snout and apart.

Cleft of mouth very deep, extending nearly one diameter behind the orbit. A strong knob on the inner side of the symphysis of the lower jaw. Suborbitals very broad, more especially the last, which is nearly behind the vertical from the posterior margin of the orbit.

Fins. Dorsal arises midway between the posterior extremity of

the orbit and the base of the caudal, being opposite the interspace between the ventral and anal fins. Pectoral nearly reaches ventral. Caudal forked, lower lobe slightly the longest.

Scales strongly lineated. Two and a half rows between the lateral line and the base of the anal fin.

Colours. Silvery, shot with purple; two rows of blue spots along the side. Lower caudal lobe orange, with a dark margin along its upper half.

Hab. Irrawaddi, from Prome to Mandalay; very common. Specimens obtained up to 7 inches in length.

DANIO STOLICZKÆ, sp. nov.

B. iii. D. $2\frac{7}{10}$. P. 13. V. 7. A. $2\frac{1}{13}$. C. 19. L. l. 33. L. tr. $5\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$.

Length of head nearly $\frac{1}{5}$, of caudal $\frac{2}{9}$, height of body from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{2}{9}$ of the total length.

Eyes. Diameter $\frac{1}{3}$ of length of head, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a diameter from end of snout.

Body moderately compressed.

Maxillary barbels reach beyond the base of the pectoral fin; rostral barbels as far as the posterior margin of the orbit. Lower jaw anterior. Cleft of mouth very oblique, extending halfway to below the orbit.

Fins. Dorsal commences midway between the end of the head and the base of the caudal, and slightly in advance of the anal. Caudal lunate.

Scales. A single row along the base of the anal fin. One and a half row between the lateral line and the base of the ventral.

Colours. Greenish superiorly; a scarlet band commences from below the base of the dorsal fin, it gradually widens and is continued to the centre of the base of the caudal, it has a black lower edging. Dorsal edged with red. Anal with a yellow stripe along its centre.

Hab. Moulmein, in tanks and streams. Upwards of 100 taken, up to 2 inches in length.

I have named this species after Dr. Stoliczka, who personally captured the first three which were obtained.

DANIO SPINOSUS, sp. nov.

B. iii. D. $2\frac{3}{13}$. P. 13. V. 7. A. $3\frac{1}{17}$. C. 19. L. l. 52. L. tr. $15\frac{1}{4}$.

Length of head $\frac{1}{5}$, of caudal $\frac{1}{5}$, height of body $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total length.

Eyes. Diameter $\frac{2}{7}$ of length of head, 1 diameter from end of snout and apart.

Body strongly compressed; a slight concavity in dorsal profile over the occiput.

Barbels absent. Lower jaw prominent, having a strong hook, whilst there is an emargination to receive it in the upper jaw. In the adult there is rather a sharp spine pointing forwards above the anterior superior margin of the orbit, and a second, broader and not so sharp, before the centre of the anterior orbital margin. In the immature both these spines are equally sharp.

Fins. The dorsal arises midway between the posterior extremity of the orbit and the base of the caudal. The anal commences under the anterior third of the dorsal. Caudal lunate.

Scales. Three and a half rows between the lateral line and the base of the ventral fin.

Colours. Silvery, with a badly defined lateral band, and some vertical yellow lines in the anterior half of the body. Dorsal and anal greyish, with reddish margins anteriorly. In the immature there is a dark humeral spot, and a steel-blue lateral band goes to the centre of the caudal fin; in its last half it has a scarlet stripe along its centre.

Hab. A tank near Pegu. Four specimens captured, from $2\frac{2}{10}$ to 4 inches in length.

CHELA SLADONI, sp. nov.

B. iii. D. 2/8. P. 11. V. 8. A. 2/19. C. 21. L. l. 68. L. tr. 10/8.

Length of head $\frac{1}{6}$, of caudal $\frac{1}{5}$, height of body $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total length.

Eyes. Diameter $\frac{2}{7}$ of length of head, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a diameter from end of snout.

Posterior extremity of the maxilla reaches to beneath the anterior third of the orbit. The suborbital ring of bones is half as deep as the diameter of the orbit.

Teeth pharyngeal, crooked, 5, 4, 2/2, 4, 5.

Fins. Dorsal commences opposite the anal; lower lobe of caudal the longest. Edge of thorax rounded; the serrated abdominal margin commences opposite the base of the pectoral fin.

Colours. Silvery; caudal black-edged.

Hab. Irrawaddi, as high as Mandalay. Very common.

CHATOËSSUS MODESTUS, sp. nov.

D. 3/13. P. 16. V. 8. A. 3/25. C. 21. L. l. 47. L. tr. 17.

Length of head $\frac{1}{5}$, of pectoral $\frac{1}{6}$, of caudal nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total length. Height of head $\frac{1}{6}$, of body $\frac{3}{11}$, of dorsal fin $\frac{1}{5}$ of the total length.

Eyes. Diameter $\frac{1}{3}$ of length of head, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a diameter from end of snout, 1 diameter apart.

Body strongly compressed; profile above the head slightly concave, then a great rise to the base of the dorsal fin. Abdominal profile equally convex.

Mouth transverse; snout moderately projecting over the lower jaw. The posterior extremity of the upper jaw is opposite the centre of the anterior margin of the orbit.

Fins. Dorsal fin arises slightly nearer to the snout than to the base of the caudal fin; its last ray is not prolonged.

Scales regularly arranged; eighteen serrations anterior to the ventral fin, and eleven posterior to it.

Coloration uniform.

Hab. Along the Bassein River as high as the Een-gay-gyec Lake. Many specimens were taken, up to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

CLUPEA VARIEGATA, sp. nov.

D. 2/13. P. 17. V. 8. A. 3/26. C. 17. L. l. 90.

Length of head $\frac{2}{9}$, of pectoral $\frac{1}{6}$, of caudal $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total length.
 Height of body $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total length.

Eyes with broad adipose margins. Diameter $\frac{1}{4}$ of length of head, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a diameter from end of snout, above 1 diameter apart.

Abdominal profile more convex than the dorsal.

Jaws of about equal length; the posterior extremity of the maxilla extends to beneath the centre of the orbit. Opercles smooth.

Teeth on tongue; none on jaws, vomer, or palatines.

Fins. Dorsal commences rather nearer to the snout than to the base of the caudal. Ventrals situated opposite the commencement of the dorsal fin. Anal in the posterior third of the distance between the posterior margin of the orbit and the base of the caudal fin.

Scales regularly arranged behind a line from the opercles to the base of the anal fin, anterior to which they are very irregular. Along the back to the base of the dorsal fin the scales of the two sides meet, so as to form a sort of line somewhat resembling a lateral line in appearance. Serrated scales commence under the middle of the pectoral; ten are posterior to the ventral fin, and ten anterior to it.

Colours. Silvery glossed with gold. A dark humeral spot. A row of about eighteen bars passes across the back and descends a short way over the sides. Dorsal fin with a black band in the lower portion of its posterior half. End of tail tipped with black.

Hab. Irrawaddi and its branches. Many specimens procured, up to 7 inches in length.

PELLONA SLADENI, sp. nov.D. $\frac{3}{10}$. P. 11. V. 7. A. $\frac{3}{41}$. C. 21. L. l. 48. L. tr. 10.

Length of head $\frac{1}{4}$ of length of body, and equal to its height.

Eyes with wide adipose lids. Diameter $\frac{1}{4}$ of length of head, 1 diameter from end of snout.

Ridges on the head slightly diverge posteriorly. Lower jaw very prominent.

Fins. First two dorsal rays in advance of anal, the remainder of the fin over it; it arises midway between the base of the caudal and the posterior extremity of the opercle. Pectoral reaches to nearly the end of the ventral, which is small. Caudal forked. Twenty spinate scales exist on the abdominal profile anterior to the ventral fins, and eleven posterior to them.

Colours. Silvery; opercles golden. Caudal edged with black.

Specimens up to 7 inches from the Irrawaddi, at Mandalay.

I have named the species after Major Sladen, Political Resident at the court of the King of Burma, who greatly assisted me in collecting specimens, as well as in acquiring information on the fishes of that mismanaged but magnificent country.